

INFORMATION LETTER

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

Not for
Publication

For Members
Only

No. 1115

Washington, D. C.

December 7, 1946

Convention Directory Copy Must Be in by Dec. 15

Due to printing difficulties, it is necessary to ask for copy for the Convention Directory earlier than usual this year. The Directory this year will list only the firm name, the room number of the firm's headquarters, and the hotel. However, listings of departments of a firm may be made if desired, e.g., Sales Department, Room — Hotel —; Production Department, Room — Hotel —.

This information should be in the Association's office not later than December 16, instead of December 23, as was indicated in the letter to members which accompanied their room assignments.

N.C.A. at Ohio, Minnesota and New York Conventions

N.C.A. officials will take part in three State canner association meetings next week. President Fred A. Stare will address the annual convention of the Ohio Canners Association on December 10 at Columbus. Secretary Carlos Campbell will address the Minnesota Canners Association at their annual convention on December 11 at Minneapolis. Both Mr. Stare and Mr. Campbell will take part in the program of the Association of New York State Canners annual convention at Buffalo on December 12.

Tri-State, Georgia, and Iowa- Nebraska Hold Conventions

President Fred A. Stare, Secretary Carlos Campbell, Dr. C. H. Mahoney, Director of the N.C.A. Raw Products Bureau, and Happer Payne, the Association's Director of Labeling, participated in a number of State and regional canner association meetings this week.

President Stare, Secretary Campbell, and Dr. Mahoney took part in (See *State Canner Meetings*, on back page of this issue of the LETTER)

Tinplate Output to Drop

Tinplate output can be maintained at current near-capacity operations only through December 21 if the shutdown of coal mines continues, members of the Tinplate Industry Advisory Committee told Civilian Production Administration officials at a meeting on December 3. After that time, they said, the operating rate will drop sharply, and this drop in turn will affect the supplies of tinplate available for packaging food and for other essential uses. Despite this pessimistic picture, CPA officials and industry agreed that there was no accurate way to gauge the present situation. Accordingly, the committee recommended that CPA continue its decontrolling policy and remove present restrictions which channel 70 percent of tinnmill output into the packaging of perishable and seasonal foods and (See *Tinplate Output to Drop*, page 422)

Anderson Urged Not Make Foreign Sugar Allocations Now

The National Canners Association, along with 20 other organizations representing all major commercial users and distributors of sugar, on December 4, in a petition to the Secretary of Agriculture, urged the Secretary not to make any commitments on foreign allocations of sugar for 1947 at the present time. The petition also expressed the view that when commitments are considered there must be a definite minimum allocation to cover United States requirements, and that the 1947 allocation for the United States be sufficient to at least restore the per capita consumption of sugar to its prewar level.

Secretary Carlos Campbell's action, in signing the petition for the Association, is in line (See *Foreign Sugar Allocations*, page 420)

Freight Embargo Exempts Canned Food Shipments

Similar to the action taken last May, the Interstate Commerce Commission issued on December 3 a general freight embargo (Service Order No. 649), effective at 12:01 a. m., December 6. Among the nine categories of essential commodities granted exceptions to the general embargo are: "1. All (fresh, frozen, canned, dried or otherwise processed) food for human consumption, feed for animals, or poultry. All ingredients used in preparation of food and feed when consigned to manufacturers, processors or packers. Seeds for food or feed products * * *" and "7. Empty containers and necessary packing and packaging materials for all commodities specifically exempt in this order."

The action was taken upon receipt of representations from the

Director of the Office of Defense Transportation "that with bituminous coal already in short supply the stoppage in bituminous coal production will gradually but certainly force common carriers by railroad to cease operation; that only by a most careful husbanding of the remaining railroad coal stocks can common carrier railroad service be prolonged; and that to accomplish this end, transportation of the most essential traffic only must be permitted * * *."

In addition to exceptions to the order, the general embargo authorizes the shipment of commodities upon the issuance of a permit. The authority to issue permits for interline shipments is held by Warren C. Kendall, Chairman of the Car Service Division of the Association of American Railroads and for local shipments by officers designated in the order for each of the more than 600 railroads.

Stare and Mahoney Address Tri-State Packers Convention

Consumption of canned foods has nearly doubled since the beginning of the war, Fred A. Stare, President of the National Canners Association, declared at the opening session of the two-day Annual Convention of the Tri-State Packers Association held at Philadelphia, December 4 and 5. "Before the war, the American people were consuming on an average of 360 million cases of canned foods annually. This year, the men, women and children of this country will eat over 500 million cases of canned fruits and vegetables alone—and an additional 160 to 175 million cases of canned fish, canned meats, canned poultry and canned milk," the canning leader emphasized.

"Canned foods have become a mainstay in the American diet because most people have learned that canned foods, aside from being convenient, economical and safe to use, can be depended upon for their fine flavor, wholesomeness, and nutritional values," Mr. Stare said. "Consumers today are realizing that a vast amount of research has gone into the development of better quality canned foods, that the raw agricultural products used in food canning are fresh and pure before they are packed, and that each can of canned foods is packed under the most sanitary conditions, he added.

The N.C.A. official pointed out that the National Canners Association, schools, clubs, commercial firms, dietitians, doctors, and the Government all have done much to educate the public

on the nutritional values of canned foods. Canners, on the other hand, he said, also have encouraged increased consumer acceptance of canned and glass-packed foods by providing more descriptive information on their labels so that the consumer can be fully informed regarding the contents of the container before the can or jar is opened.

Commenting on the importance of the canning industry in the Tri-States, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, Mr. Stare explained that "canners in the Tri-States process an annual average of about 15 percent of the national total of the 11 major vegetable crops in the United States. Of the 130-odd different canned food products produced in Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, there are 43 vegetable products packed, 14 fruit products, 23 specialty products, 26 sea food items, plus a number of miscellaneous canned foods.

"While I know that most of these statistics are rudimentary to you," he added, "I still think that you canners in the Tri-State area have a right to feel proud of your volume packs. I am told that you produce from 20 to 25 percent of the Nation's total of canned green beans, that from 43 to 50 percent of the canned lima beans are packed in this area; that the three-State production of canned peas is about 7 percent of the Nation's total, and that 25 percent of this country's tomato pack is canned in this region."

He said the Del-Mar (Delaware-Maryland) Peninsula is widely recognized for the huge quantity of tomatoes which are canned there annually. New Jersey is known for its heavy concentration of tomato products packing plants. The Cecil-Harford Counties of Maryland are called the Nation's "shoe-peg corn center."

"Although the American food processing industry, did not begin in the Tri-States," Mr. Stare stated, "it did reach a position of prominence in this region, due for the most part to the rapid growth of food canning in Baltimore. Baltimore, even today, is one of the few major cities in the Nation where perishable food processing is done to any important extent."

He said that there were more than 300 canning plants in the Tri-State area which pack over 134 different kinds of canned food products annually.

Another N.C.A. speaker, Dr. C. H. Mahoney, director of the Association's Raw Products Bureau, led a panel discussion on tomato blight control for 1947 in the Tri-State area. Plant pathologists from Maryland, Del-

aware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania were present and gave reports on the spread of late blight in their respective States during 1946 and also discussed the results of their spraying and dusting trials.

The experiences of canners and canners' fieldmen with control measures during the past season were outlined. After a thorough discussion, an effort was made to work out definite control measures for 1947 in the various States. Plans also were discussed for developing an educational program for canner-grower meetings on control measures during the winter and early spring.

Georgia Canners Hear Stare and Mahoney at Annual Meet

Georgia canned foods now reach an annual sales volume somewhere between eight and 10 million dollars and provide Georgia farmers with an additional income of about \$3,000,000 a year, Fred A. Stare, President of the National Canners Association, declared at the Fifth Annual Convention of the Georgia Canners Association at Savannah, Ga., December 4-6.

"Although the food processing industry had a rather late start in Georgia," the speaker continued, "it shows every indication of continued progress. Georgia has the climate, the soil and the labor supply, all important factors in the development of the canning industry," he emphasized.

In pointing out the future role Georgia might play in the growth of the canning industry, Mr. Stare said, "Georgia now leads the Nation in the production of canned and glass-packed pimientos. In fact, 85 percent of the pimientos packed in the United States are packed in Georgia."

He stated that over 40 different kinds of canned food products are packed in this State. Of this number, Georgia canners are now packing about 20 vegetable products, around nine or 10 fruit products, six or more meat products, several sea food items, plus a number of miscellaneous canned food specialties.

"Georgia's canning industry," Mr. Stare said, "provides direct employment for about 8,000 people during the height of the canning season. These people are employed in Georgia's 43 canning plants, whose total value in buildings and equipment aggregates several million dollars."

Departing from his regular speech, Mr. Stare stressed the importance of the Georgia tomato plant industry to the Nation's canning industry. "Few

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people realize," he said, "that the Georgia tomato plant industry produces from \$3,000,000 to \$3,500,000 worth of plants a year, that from 9,000 to 10,000 acres of tomato plants are planted and grown in Georgia for shipment to other parts of the United States. In other words, Georgia growers produce from one and one-half to one and three-quarters billion plants, which as a matter of fact, account for about one-half of the entire Nation's pack of canned tomatoes."

Mr. Stare reminded the Georgia canners that while most of them do not profit individually from Georgia's tomato plant industry, they could do much to encourage the growers in this State to protect their industry by setting up the necessary safeguards to produce only disease-free, high-quality plants. "There was a considerable loss of acreage this year from blight-ridden plants," he said, "and canners will not want a recurrence of these losses again next year," Mr. Stare warned.

Another official of the National Canners Association appearing on the Georgia Canners Association program was Dr. C. H. Mahoney, director of the Association's Raw Products Bureau. Dr. Mahoney discussed the functions of the Raw Products Bureau as they affect the canning industry. He pointed out the need for improving canner-grower relations during the coming years in order to improve the quality control of raw products through cooperative effort on production and harvesting methods.

Dr. Mahoney outlined some highlights of new developments in raw product research in the fields of plant breeding, disease and insect control, quality tests, and improved machinery.

He emphasized the importance of Georgia to the tomato canning industry as the primary source of tomato plants as well as some of the problems connected with the industry. He urged the group to aid Georgia growers to obtain more inspection and more disease controls.

Campbell and Payne Speak at Iowa-Nebraska Meeting

Every war since the time of Napoleon has resulted in the increased popularity and wider public acceptance of canned foods, Carlos Campbell, Secretary of the National Canners Association, Washington, D. C., told members of the Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association attending their

45th Annual Convention at Des Moines, Iowa, December 6 and 7.

"Immediately preceding World War I, only 67 million cases of canned fruits and vegetables were consumed annually in the United States, however, consumption for the first year following the Armistice jumped to 90 million cases, and, with one exception, has been increasing ever since," Mr. Campbell declared. "And even more startling than this," he said, "is the record for World War II. Before the war, the average consumption of canned fruits and vegetables had grown to slightly more than 250 million cases, yet barely a year has passed since V-J Day and the annual consumption of canned fruits and vegetables is expected to exceed 500 million cases, or about double the prewar consumption."

Mr. Campbell pointed out that every man, woman, and child in the United States will eat about 100 cans of fruits and vegetables during 1946. In addition, from 160 to 175 million cases of canned fish and sea food products, canned meats, and canned milk also will find its way into consumptive channels this year.

Mr. Campbell added that "the canning industry has an enviable record in its cooperation to maintain the security of this country and to promote its economic stability," and that during the war when the then unheard-of quantities of canned foods were needed for the armed forces and other war programs, "the canning industry performed its job with the same high degree of efficiency that characterized the efforts of other American industries which contributed so much to win the war."

Praising the group of canners who gathered here from all parts of Iowa and Nebraska for the two-day meeting, Mr. Campbell said "canners in these States are doing a good job in packing the fine quality canned foods the average American has become so fond of."

"There are sixty-four canning plants in Iowa and Nebraska which pack from 60 to 70 different kinds of canned foods annually. These plants employ over 9,000 people at the peak of the canning season," he said.

Mr. Campbell pointed out that the total value of the canned foods packed in Iowa and Nebraska is more than \$12,000,000 per year.

"Iowa and Nebraska farmers derive around \$3,500,000 a year from the raw agricultural products which are used in canned foods," Mr. Campbell said. "In addition to this, canning

plant employees receive approximately \$2,000,000 in wages from the canners in the two States," he added.

Payne Discusses Labeling

"Canned foods are a vital and large part of the dietary of this nation; people, in tremendous numbers, not only need canned foods, but have demonstrated that they want and like canned foods," Happer Payne, Director of Labeling for the National Canners Association, told members of the Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association attending their 45th Annual Meeting at Des Moines, December 6 and 7.

"Millions of women buy millions of cans of foods year in and year out. They buy because they know that canned foods are safe, economical, and nutritious," Mr. Payne said.

Hundreds of thousands of our young people in thousands of school classrooms are studying the differences in canned peaches, pears, corn, beans and other products of the canning industry, he pointed out. "Coupled with these studies is the examination of labels for the facts they give which will make it possible for them, as consumers, to make a selection from the stocks available on the retailer's shelves. This kind of education, when well done, deserves full approval and all practical support," he emphasized.

"Modern canned food labels reflect the increasing 'label consciousness' of the consumer. Canners as a group have always strived to pack products that have complete consumer acceptance. They have likewise tried to develop labels for their canned and glass-packed foods that will provide factual and helpful information for the consumer so that today's labels are great improvements over those of a decade ago," Mr. Payne declared.

Citing the merits of the National Canners Association's descriptive labeling program, Mr. Payne emphasized that this type of labeling is a good example of how the qualities or characteristics of a product might be explained on the label of its container in simple terms that the average consumer can readily understand. "No method of communication is so intelligible as the use of commonly-understood words—words which plainly describe the contents of each container," he added.

Mr. Payne urged the Iowa-Nebraska canners to continue to pack high quality canned foods. He said Iowa-Nebraska canners had always supported the canning industry's goal for high quality canned and glass-packed foods.

Government Agencies Issue Suggestions for Filing Briefs and Preparing for Hearings on International Trade Agreements

The State Department has informed the Association that trade groups, individual canners, growers and others desiring to file briefs with the intergovernment Committee for Reciprocity Information (CRI) in connection with the proposed tariff agreements are not required to follow any prescribed form in the preparation of the brief.

Closing date for filing both briefs and requests for hearings is 12 noon, December 21, 1946. Hearings are scheduled to commence in the Department of Commerce auditorium at 10 a.m., January 13, 1947.

All briefs, requests for hearings, and other correspondence concerning the proposed tariff agreements should be addressed to the Chairman, Committee for Reciprocity Information, Tariff Commission Building, 8th and E Sts., Washington 25, D. C.

Although there is no prescribed form for presenting briefs to the CRI, a number of government agencies have issued suggestions concerning the preparation of these briefs, the most important of which are summarized below:

1. Briefs may be short and general, or long and quite complete. Text should be rigidly factual and not susceptible to successful challenge in any important particular. According to the Government, all presentations should consider the "greatest good for the greatest number."

2. Briefs should set forth who is represented by the person or organization submitting the brief; number of members in the organization; estimated percent of industry represented; estimated percent of export trade represented; and commodity or commodities involved.

3. Description of present extent of industry; number of people dependent upon it domestically; estimate of number of businesses and plants involved are suggested data to include. References to prospects for domestic expansion; domestic supplies in relation to domestic market needs; and estimates of exportable production also are requested.

4. Needs for industry or commodity protections;

5. Known differences between domestic and imported commodity, such as grade, method of preparation, etc., which may contribute to marketing problems of the industry;

6. Specific data and views on trade barriers which industry has encountered in trying to export to other named countries such as (a) excessive duties; (b) purchase by foreign government agencies; (c) exchange con-

trols; (d) quotas or other import regulations.

7. In letter of transmittal accompanying brief, state whether more detailed information is to be supplied in supplementary statements and/or presented at hearings. Specify whether hearing is requested on January 13, 1947, or thereafter at such time the Government may designate.

Import and Export Duties

N.C.A.'s International Trade Service is procuring tabulated data showing import duties imposed by leading foreign countries on American canned foods. The Association also is correlating data showing U. S. tariff duties on canned foods imported into the United States from other countries.

Members who desire the above information on duties may obtain it upon request from Association headquarters.

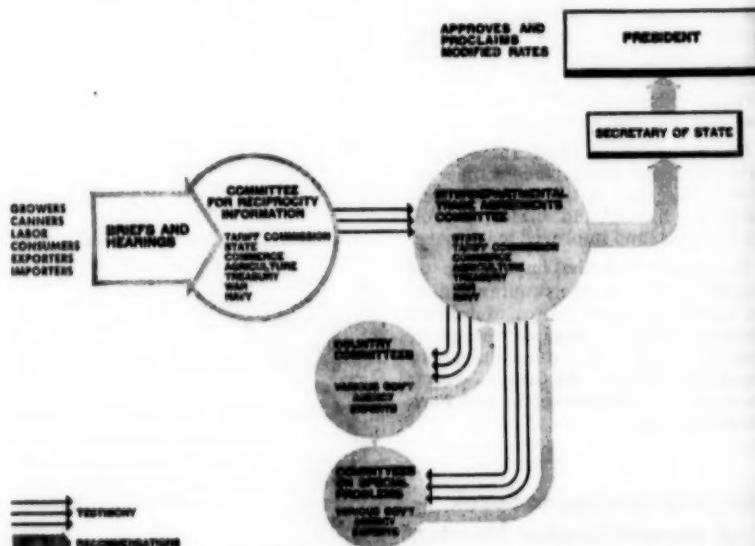
Types of Trade Barriers

The State Department lists the most important types of existing Trade Barriers as follows:

- (1) Excessive duties which limit export countries in disposing of their goods and restrict import countries in buying;
- (2) import quotas, which may be more rigid and harder to surmount than tariffs;
- (3) exchange controls and licensing systems which limit trade volume;
- (4) state trading monopolies which hold trade down below the levels of commercial requirements and force it into abnormal and uneconomic channels;
- (5) intergovernmental agreements applicable to specific commodities and which may be used to cut down production, keep prices up, and control distribution.

Trade discriminations among individuals or countries or trade barriers and controls imposed by international cartels of private businesses can reduce trade, the State Department says.

PARTICIPATION IN TRADE AGREEMENTS



Adapted from chart used by *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, November, 1946

This chart shows how the briefs concerning the proposed trade agreements are processed after they are submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information, and also where hearings on the agreements are held. The procedure shown in the chart applies to all canned foods and raw products, and should be of interest to every member of the N.C.A. Inasmuch as all canners are affected by adjustments of duties on imported products coming into the domestic market, the proposed trade agreements should be given careful study.

Basis for New World Trade Body Contained in Charter

Seventeen nations, representing three-fourths of the world's commerce, last week accepted the principles of a new international trade charter, pledging all signatories to what most authorities agree has evolved from a United States program. Out of 18 nations invited to send representatives to the Conference of the Preparatory Committee, Russia alone declined to participate.

The United States now is part of the United Nations, of which the Economic and Social Council is an integral part. The projected International Trade Organization (ITO), whose charter has just been completed, will be one of the specialized agencies in the economic field which will be brought into working relationship with the Economic and Social Council of the UN, if the proposed conference scheduled for next spring in Geneva effectuates the principles embodied in the just-completed charter.

The main principles contained in the charter are described as follows: (1) Endorsement of multilateral and reciprocal tariff negotiations; (2) drafting of measures calculated to eliminate subsidies and barter agreements and all other existing barriers to freer world trade.

Export List Revised

Removal of several items affecting canners from the list of commodities under export control was announced this week by the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce. They are: Shrimp and certain types of canned fish, dry chick peas, and field varieties of seed peas. In addition, the following were removed from export control when destined to the Philippine Islands and all destinations in North and South America: Unsweetened evaporated milk and cream.

Glass Container Shipments

For the second time this year, shipments of glass containers exceeded 10 million gross, according to preliminary figures released this week by the Bureau of the Census. Total shipments reported in October amounted to 10.5 million gross and were 738 thousand gross more than in September and only 135 thousand gross below the postwar high reached in August.

CANCO Research 40 Years Old

The American Can Co. is compiling a book composed of letters and testimonials of those who took part in the recent celebration commemorating the 40th anniversary of the first CANCO laboratory at Niagara Falls, N. Y. The anniversary celebration was held on November 20 at the Oak Park Club at Oak Park, Ill.

FAO Nations Want Some Kind of World Food Authority

The Preparatory Commission of the Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations during the past two weeks has moved closer to the stage where definite programs submitted by participating nations can be focused for the consideration of working committees, leading up to the Commission's final report, the FAO has announced.

Leslie A. Wheeler, head of the Foreign Agricultural Relations Division of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, on Nov. 25, presented the up-to-date views of the United States delegation, restating the belief that the new international trade charter offered a good starting point for price stabilization recommendations. He stressed the point that international commodity agreements should be entered into only after determination that surplus or widespread unemployment had developed or was a definite threat to the international economy.

Mr. Wheeler urged that agreements should emphasize steps to expand world consumption, and that equal representation be accorded importing and exporting nations. "In connection with particular agreements," Mr. Wheeler said, "the United States is willing under certain circumstances to consider such technique as buffer stocks or other provisions for reserve stocks, long-term contracts, bulk purchases and surplus disposal."

The British want a separate Commission to act as a tentative World Food Authority to handle *all* food commodities. They want such a Commission to be incorporated as part of the International Trade Organization.

FAO officials state that there seems to be no question but what the great majority of participating nations want to see some kind of World Food Authority established. The various plans suggested, with others likely to be forthcoming in the interim, will be thrown into the pool of governmental deliberation and brought before the Geneva Conference of ITO next April.

No New Tariff Preferences Will Be Created, Group Says

State Department officials say that delegates to the London Conference of the Preparatory Committee that has been working on the new Charter for the International Trade Organization, have agreed that any reduction negotiated for a most-favored-nation rate will operate to reduce or eliminate the margin of preference. In other words, a preferential tariff rate will not be reduced until the most-favored-nation rate has been brought down to the level of the preferential rate.

It has further been agreed that no new preferences will be created. In other words none will be added to the existing list.

All tariff preferences will be subject to negotiation in the same manner as general tariffs. There are no "secret agreements," the State Department says.

The extent to which preferences are reduced or eliminated will depend upon whether the countries enjoying the preference receive satisfactory concessions from other countries in tariffs or preferences which operate against them, the officials state.

May Bar Hawaiian Pests

A public hearing to consider the advisability of further prohibiting or restricting the entry of fruits, vegetables, citrus plants and portions thereof, and other articles or commodities which may carry insect pests or plant diseases into the mainland of the United States from Hawaii was held December 6, in Room 3106, South Building, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., USDA announced this week.

The recent discovery in Hawaii of infestations of the mango fruitfly and certain other insect pests now known to occur within continental U. S. has created new problems of protecting the agriculture of the mainland from infestations of these pests, USDA said.

Death Takes Ross Irons

Ross Irons of the Bellevue Kraut Company, Bellevue, Ohio, and son of Roy Irons, popular secretary of the Ohio Canners Association and the National Kraut Packers Association, died suddenly November 28.

Mr. Irons was a member of the Ohio Canners Association and had many friends in the canning industry.

Industrial Sugar Users May Be Granted 27 Percent Increase Next Year, Sugar Committee of Food Industry Council Reports

Recommendations for continuance of price and rationing controls on sugar beyond March 31, 1947, and for a gradual transition from control to decontrol were among the suggestions contained in an *Analysis of the World Situation on Sugar and United States Supplies and Requirements*, a publication which has just been released by the Sugar Committee of the Food Industry Council. In a series of conclusions, the Committee stated that there will be an improvement in world production in 1947 and that world supplies probably will increase sufficiently so that U. S. householders can be given a 40 percent increase in their ration for 1947 and the ration of industrial users increased 27 percent during the last three quarters of 1947.

Following is the text of the conclusions and of the recommendations:

CONCLUSIONS

1. There will be an improvement in world production in 1947.
2. An improvement in European sugar production is foreseen for 1947.
3. A small increase is probable in U. S. production for 1947.
4. It does not appear that in 1948 there will be sufficient world production to bring stocks and supplies available for distribution up to prewar levels for the world.
5. It is not reasonable to expect that sufficient sugar will be available to increase rationing and allocation to U. S. consumers within the first quarter of 1947.
6. World supplies in 1947 probably will increase sufficiently so that U. S. individual householders could be raised from 25 pounds annually to 35 pounds annually (an increase of 40 percent for the year) and the industrial user level could be raised from 60 per cent to 80 percent the last three quarters of the year (an increase of 27 percent for the year).
7. One of the purposes of rationing a commodity in short supply is to reduce stocks in the hands of wholesalers, retailers and manufacturers to minimum working levels. In fact, these stocks have been reduced about 400,000 tons below the prewar average. In addition, primary distributors' stocks under rationing were reduced a similar amount below prewar average levels.

If controls were lifted, there would be some building up of these stocks that would mean less sugar distributed to consumers, although fear of speculative loss because of rapid price increases, followed by a sharp decline, would tend to curtail building of

stocks, either visible or invisible, to prewar levels immediately.

8. Based on experience during twenty-year period (1920-40), the price of sugar under sudden decontrol at the present ration level would have violent fluctuations.

9. Sugar is one of the few food items that has been controlled completely by the Government. Much as we would like to see decontrol, we believe it more important, because of the peculiar situation of sugar, to have an orderly procedure toward decontrol to avoid a disastrous situation such as followed abrupt decontrol after World War I.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. No firm commitments on allocations of 1947 supplies should be made at this time. If it is necessary to make interim or emergency allocations, they should be for minimum amounts only.

2. Decontrol under present conditions would be disastrous. The Second War Powers Act expires on March 31, 1947. In view of the present shortage of sugar, and hazards which may adversely affect expected sugar production in 1947, authority should be provided for the continuation of price control and rationing of sugar beyond March 31, 1947, until supplies come closer to needs than they are at present. We believe such action would best serve the interests of the public and avoid the chaotic condition that occurred following sudden decontrol after World War I.

3. The transition from control to decontrol should be gradual. To develop such a program to decontrol sugar, the Government and representatives of those businesses having to do with purchasing, refining and distribution of sugar should consider the steps necessary to bring about orderly decontrol as soon as conditions warrant.

4. The United States should continue to do everything possible to encourage increased production in United States Continental and Territorial areas. It must be remembered that the competitive price position of sugar beets and sugar cane with other crops has an important influence on the planting program of growers.

The United States also should provide all possible help, such as materials and facilities, to the European beet growing areas to enable them to increase their own sugar production; and it should assist the Philippine sugar industry to rehabilitate its sugar production as rapidly as possible.

5. We suggest that the United States Government could well point out to the Cuban Government the desirability of distributing to its sugar industries the increase in price that

Cuba is now receiving from us as an incentive for maximum production in 1947 and 1948, since our analysis shows that the U. S. and the world will need maximum production for at least these two years. We realize that Cuba is a sovereign country and that her internal problems are her own affair. However, because we have a contract with Cuba for her sugar crop in 1947, because the U. S. has long relied on Cuba for an important part of its sugar supplies, and because for many years we have taken a helpful interest in the economy of Cuba, we feel there is an obligation on the part of Cuba not to take any action that would discourage maximum production in 1947 and 1948 by her growers and processors.

FOREIGN SUGAR ALLOCATIONS

(Concluded from page 415)

with the action taken by the N.C.A. Board of Directors on November 19. The Board, at that time, went on record as being opposed to the export of any quantity of sugar beyond a minimum quota as long as sugar is in short supply and needed for the conservation of food.

Text of the petition to Secretary Anderson follows:

Dear Mr. Secretary:

All users of sugar in the United States are seriously affected by the continuing shortage of that important food item.

Most industrial users of sugar for the past sixteen months have been limited to quotas equal to 50 per cent and 60 per cent of sugar used by them in 1941, and other types of users and distributors have been similarly affected. Because of such inadequate quotas they have been forced to curtail their services and the supply of their products to the consuming public.

It is necessary that these users be allotted a sufficient quantity of sugar, a basic ingredient, to enable them to produce the foods and other essential products normally used by the American people, and in so doing to provide employment for the millions of workers in these industries and supply the great numbers of large and small merchants who are dependent upon these products.

Employment levels in sugar-using industries necessarily have been curtailed because of the low level of operation, and many hundreds of small businesses dependent upon sugar have been required to suspend operations, either intermittently or for indefinite periods, because of the inadequate sugar supply.

Sugar is also the vehicle by which large quantities of a great variety of agricultural commodities reach the

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consumer. Therefore, with the prospects of continued high production of agricultural commodities, it is necessary that the sugar-using and distributing food industries and housewives be provided the largest possible share of the sugar supply, in order to maintain and encourage consumption of those commodities and minimize threats of spoilages and of a serious future farm problem resulting from burdensome surpluses.

That, as we see it, is a primary and definite obligation of our Government to our People.

Shortages in the production and supply of sugar-containing foods extend into every community and into every home. Countless large and small merchants, who depend upon such products for a large proportion of their sales, are hurt.

One of the basic reasons for the sugar shortage and the low sugar quotas under which users have been required to operate was allocation by the Combined Food Board of a substantial portion of the sugar, from sources normally supplying United States users, to other countries.

While the low supply of sugar at and immediately following termination of the war may have justified such action, it is the considered opinion of the large segment of the American economy presenting this Petition that our domestic need for sugar during 1947, in comparison to the needs of such other countries under present conditions, requires primary consideration in planning any distribution of the 1947 supply.

On the basis of all authoritative estimates of world sugar production it now appears that the world supply of sugar in 1947 will be substantially greater than in 1946. Most of this increase will be in areas normally supplying the United States, and in the European countries to which enormous quantities of sugar have been supplied since 1942 through allocations by the Combined Food Board.

The International Emergency Food Council, as successor to the C.F.B., is expected to give consideration at an early date to the allocation of 1947 sugar supplies. It is not our purpose to ignore justifiable needs of foreign countries, or to minimize our responsibilities in that respect. But with the opportunity such other countries have had for reestablishment of their own sources of sugar, and the progress which has been indicated toward that objective it is believed that the time has come when our domestic needs must be met.

We believe that the needs of the United States should have priority in any allocation of the 1947 supplies made by the International Emergency Food Council and that a substantial reduction in the proportionate part of the supply, and in the volume, heretofore allocated to other countries is

necessary to restore this country to the position to which it is rightfully entitled. We urge the adoption of that principle.

Accordingly, we hereby petition and urge upon the Secretary of Agriculture, as the United States representative on the International Emergency Food Council—

1st.—That there be no commitments at this time as to allocations of sugar to foreign countries, while substantial uncertainties remain as to supplies;

2nd.—That when commitments are under consideration there be insistence upon a definite minimum allocation to cover the requirements of the United States; and

3rd.—That sugar be allocated to the United States, for 1947 use, in quantity at least sufficient to restore per capita consumption to its prewar level, beginning not later than the second quarter of the year.

We call attention of the Secretary of Agriculture to the recently issued report of the Sugar Committee of the Food Industry Council. We believe the facts therein stated with respect to allocations support the position taken in this Petition by the undersigned organizations comprising all of the major commercial sugar-using and distributing groups in the United States.

Respectfully submitted,

National Confectioners Association
American Bakers Association
National Food Brokers Association
Maraschino Cherry and Glace Fruit Association
National Association of Retail Ice Cream Manufacturers
American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages
Association of Cocoa and Chocolate Manufacturers
International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers
Associated Retail Bakers of America
National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc.
Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.
Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of the United States
Fruit and Syrup Manufacturers' Association
National Association of Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors
National Association of Retail Druggists
National Canners Association
American Bulk Condensed Milk Association
Dairy Industry Committee
National Association of Retail Grocers
Milk Industry Foundation
Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc.

Henry Mueller Dies

Henry Mueller, 66, for 20 years president of the C. F. Mueller Co., noodle and macaroni manufacturing company, died November 10 after a short illness.

Mr. Mueller, who became president of the company upon the death of his father, the founder, in 1926, was a former president of the National Macaroni Manufacturers Association. He was a director of the Grocery

Manufacturers of America until last year, and was a member of the committee on employee relations.

Tidewater Canners Association Employs Executive Secretary

The Tidewater Canners Association of Virginia, Inc., has announced the appointment of James C. Bigger as executive secretary of that association, effective December 1. Mr. Bigger's headquarters will be Farnham, Va.

Until recently, Mr. Bigger was a marketing specialist with the Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, and for the past five years has done commercial and government grading of canned foods in the Baltimore area. Prior to that time he was employed in the Philadelphia and Chicago territories in the same capacity.

Canned Poultry Statistics

The quantity of poultry canned or used in canning during October totaled 10,592,000 pounds (dressed weight), the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported this week. This total compares with 5,815,000 pounds canned in October last year and 10,432,000 pounds in October, 1944. The quantity canned during October consisted of 9,154,000 pounds of chicken and 1,438,000 pounds of turkey.

The quantity of poultry certified under Federal inspection during September totaled 25,069,000 pounds. Of the total certified, 6,810,000 pounds were for canning and 18,259,000 pounds were for evisceration. The quantity certified for evisceration during September was the largest of record for that month. The quantity certified for evisceration during the first 9 months of this year was also a record.

The following shows the quantity of poultry canned by years and months:

	1944 Pounds	1945 Pounds	1946 Pounds
January.....	13,191,000	15,343,000	15,020,000
February....	13,686,000	16,390,000	11,402,000
March.....	13,261,000	18,746,000	11,145,000
April.....	10,564,000	18,392,000	9,680,000
May.....	10,056,000	20,011,000	10,974,000
June.....	11,294,000	24,401,000	10,243,000
July.....	7,839,000	7,764,000	8,314,000
August....	6,701,000	8,034,000	10,767,000
September..	6,476,000	4,759,000	7,488,000
October....	10,432,000	5,815,000	10,562,000
November...	15,449,000	8,972,000
December....	12,832,000	7,960,000
Total... 131,801,000	146,587,000

Instructions on Reservations for Gorrell Testimonial Dinner

Orders for tickets for the Testimonial Dinner planned in honor of Frank E. Gorrell at the Atlantic City Convention, January 21, are being received by the *Banquet Committee, N.C.A.*, but no acknowledgments of orders are being issued just yet. Careful record is being kept of the order in which the requests come in, inasmuch as the "first-come-first served" principle is being followed in filling orders. Distribution of tickets will be made shortly by mail.

The dinner is to be industry-wide in scope, announcements of it having been made simultaneously by the National Canners Association, the Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, the National Food Brokers Association and the wholesale grocers associations.

Because of widespread interest and of the "first-come-first-served" requirement, it is advisable that decisions be made early as to the number of tickets each canner or firm will want. These should be reserved by letter, accompanied by check at \$8.50 per ticket, made out to *Banquet Committee, N.C.A.*, and addressed to Miss Helen Tate, National Canners Association, 1739 H St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Seating arrangements are provided at tables that seat 10 people each.

TINPLATE OUTPUT TO DROP

(Concluded from page 415)

pharmaceuticals. This decontrol action, if approved by CPA, would be accomplished by the revocation of Direction 9 to the steel order, M-21, and through revision of the container order, M-81.

From the food-packing standpoint, the mine shutdown has occurred in a period of lowest activity, the committee said. Food packing operations start in the latter part of February, when harvesting begins in some Southern States, and the food pack moves north as the season progresses. However, should the coal mines remain inactive into 1947, it will have a serious effect on the supply of all types of food containers, the committee said.

Confronted with CPA estimates of a 4,300,000 ton tinmill demand in 1947 compared with an estimated production of 3,800,000 tons, the committee reaffirmed its previous position that

overall tin-coating controls should be continued through next year. Substantiating this position was a statement by E. V. Vogelsang Chief of CPA's Tin-Lead-Zinc Branch, that the world tin supply would not be sufficient to meet unrestricted demands until late in 1948.

STATE CANNER MEETINGS

(Concluded from page 415)

the opening session of the Tri-State Packers Association's Convention at Philadelphia, Pa., on Wednesday. The day following, President Stare and Dr. Mahoney addressed the Georgia Canners Association at Savannah, Ga. Secretary Campbell and Mr. Payne addressed the opening sessions of the Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association's Convention at Des Moines, Ia., yesterday.

A summary of the N.C.A. participation in these meetings will be found on pages 416 and 417.

Canned Dried Bean Standards

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on December 2 a proposed revision of United States standards for grades of canned dried beans, to become effective January 2, 1947. The standards will supersede those which have been in effect since 1934.

Additional types covered by the proposed revision include dried lima beans, red beans, soybeans, and other common varieties of so-called dried "peas." Beans in tomato sauce, spiced and plain sweetened sauce, may

be packed with pork, meat, or meat products. Red beans, soybeans, and types of black-eye "peas" are normally packed in brine.

Consumers as well as processors are invited to study the proposed revision and, if they desire, submit written data, views, or arguments with the Hearing Clerk, Office of the Solicitor, Room 0808, South Building, U. S. Department of Agriculture, not later than 5:30 p.m., EST, December 23, 1946.

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N

More than 25 percent or 880,550 tons of the emergency coal seized by the Government in transit and on tidewater docks prior to the United Mine Workers' strike had been released by December 3 to consumers who provide essential services necessary to maintain public health and safety, the Solid Fuels Administrator announced on December 6.

Only public utilities, railroads, laundries, hospitals, food processing plants, refrigerator plants, steamships and tugboats for bunker or galley fuel, dwellings, apartments and hotels are eligible to draw upon these stocks, and then only when they can show that they have less than a ten days' supply on hand. Under proper circumstances, deliveries may be authorized to protect the public health of a community, to complete a phase of manufacture in continuous operation plants, for the maintenance of humidity or temperatures when necessary to prevent damage or waste, and, for periods not exceeding 10 days, to schools, governmental agencies and a very limited category of other uses essential to health and safety.

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